

The Brandon Mail.

VOL. 3.

THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1886.

NO. 30

The Weekly Mail

Is published every Thursday at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. It contains all the news of the day, and is a full and complete summary of all local, provincial and Dominion news, and contains carefully written editorials upon all public questions.

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5 columns	625.00	350.00	200.00	100.00

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Notices inserted under special heads in reading matter, 10 cents per line each insertion.

No papers and no advertisements discontinued until arrears are paid.

C. CLIFFE,

Editor and Publisher.

LEGAL.

W. A. MACDONALD.

Barrister, Attorney, Solicitor, Notary Public, Conveyancer, etc.

BRANDON, MANITOBA.

MONEY TO LOAN

OFFICE—Near Imperial Bank, Rosser Ave.

DALY & COLDWELL.

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, ETC.,

Solicitors for the Imperial Bank of Canada.

MONEY TO LOAN

Rosser Avenue, Brandon.

T. MATHES DALY, JR. GEO. R. COLDWELL.

HENDERSON & HENDERSON,

Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries Public, etc.,

Rosser Avenue, Brandon.

Money to loan on improved farm property.

F. G. A. Henderson, H. E. Henderson.

RUSSELL & COOPER,

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, ETC.

Office of Freehold, Loan and Savings Company.

Rosser Ave., between 7th & 9th St., Brandon.

JAMES RUSSELL, D. H. COOPER.

WALLACE McDONALD,

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC.,

Corner Rosser Ave. & Eleventh Street,

BRANDON.

MEDICAL.

DR. RICHMOND SPENCER,

M.D., C.M., M.C., P.S. Que.

Physician, Surgeon and Obstetrician.

Office and residence—Corner Rosser Ave. and

Ninth Street, over old post office.

BRANDON.

DR. L. M. MORE,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCHEUR.

Graduate of Trinity University, Toronto, M.C.P.

and S. Ontario and Manitoba.

Office and Residence, Corns & Ste. W. St. Block,

Cor. 9th and Rosser Brandon.

EDWARD B. WOODHULL, M.D., C.M.,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, & ACCOUCHEUR.

Office at Sec. 7, Tp. 9, R. 19.

BRANDON.

DENTAL.

F. E. DOERING,

DENTIST,

Has for Painless Extraction of Teeth.

Office—Over Atkinson & Nation's store, Mc-

Donald's Block, corner Rosser Avenue and 9th

Street, Brandon. Entrance on Rosser.

Gold filling a specialty.

DICKSON and BASTEDO,

DENTISTS,

Over FLEMING'S DRUG STORE.

ENTRANCE ON ROSSER AVENUE.

ANESTHETICS ADMINISTERED FOR

PAINTLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH.

DR. DICKSON, D.D.S. JAMES BASTEDO, D.D.S.

THE BEAUBIER HOUSE,

CORNER 5TH ST. AND PRINCE ST.,

Brandon, Man.

A. McCallum, Prop.

This house is now being refitted and refurnished

to suit the public, and will be kept in first-class

order. Good liquors and good tables

at moderate charges.

A. F. & A. G.E.M.

The regular meeting night of Brandon Lodge,

N. O. is the second Tuesday in each month.

Visiting brethren invited.

F. W. PETERS, W. Sec.

A. L. MULLAN, F.M.

BUSINESS CARDS.

FRED. TORRANCE, B.A., V.S.

VETERINARY SURGEON.

Graduate of McGill University, and of the Mon-

tre Veterinary College.

Veterinarian for the Counties of Bran-

don and Dennis.

Office and Laboratory, Eleventh Street, Brandon.

R. P. MULLIGAN,

WHOLESALE WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,

Sixth Street, Brandon, Man.

Wanted!

1000 MEN for

the Rockies

APPLY IMMEDIATELY to

A. C. WELLS & CO.

Brandon.

Also Wanted

10,000 Bush. Potatoes

500 Bush. Onions.

ELTON L.O.L. No. 1501,

Meets WEDNESDAYS, on or before Fall

Moons at Two o'clock in Winter and

Seven in Summer, at the

ORANGE HALL.

—

VISITING BRETHREN CORDIALLY INVITED

William Huthend, W.M.,

James Hooy, Res. Sec.

ELTON P.O., Man.

L.O.L. No. 1531

Meets in their Hall, Plum Creek every Tuesday

on or before full moon.

VISITING BRETHREN CORDIALLY INVITED

J. Young, W. M.

E. Reid, Secretary.

G. & D. CASSELS,

Bakers and Confectioners,

ROSSER AVE.,

BRANDON.

The Best in the Market Always on

hand at the Lowest Prices.

VALUABLE

Hay Privilege!

Tenders for privilege of cutting hay, season 1886,

on 1200 acres, or any part thereof, are invited. By

the undersigned. The highest tender will be accepted,

payment to be made before cutting. Address,

LEWIS ARNETT.

Boston Clothing House, 45, Main Street, Winnipeg

opposite new post office, or P.O. Brandon.

The property is known as Rosser's, situated 32 miles

from Winnipeg, on main line C.P.R. Station is in

centre of lands. Hay can be cut, baled and loaded

on cars on the ground, which consists of 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2,

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NOTICE TO READERS.

We are sending out several copies of the MAIL to parties who have not formally subscribed, and we shall be obliged if all such will signify their wishes as to subscribing. If they desire to take the paper, a postal notice will be sufficient, and if not a return of the paper will answer. We shall regard those as bona fide subscribers who do not comply with one of the other request. We are sparing no pains to make the paper readable and interesting.

The Briarwood school has 15 pupils in attendance.

Winnipeg wishes to spend \$413,000 in public improvements.

Brakeman Flook is now taking a rest for an important engagement to take place in the near future.

There was quite a heavy rain-fall Tuesday night, accompanied by loud thunder and very sharp lightning.

Goods from Montreal to Vancouver by the C. P. R. vary in cost from \$1.02 up to \$1.89 per hundred pounds according to the class.

The Douglas have half club, (Plough Boys), the best team between the Portage and Brandon, were downed by our local men on Saturday, the score standing 34 to 23 in nine innings.

Mr. McGregor has now an extensive corral of his own just west of his livery stable, and nearly every day broncho breaking within its walls affords a world of sport to juveniles by the bushel.

A second Winnipeg lacrosse club want the Brandon club to go down for "a tug of war". The Brandon men are anxious for the tug, but they insist on the "Winnipeg youths" coming here, and this is right.

Mr. Stewart Mulvey, census officer, Winnipeg, was in the city Monday, assisting Mr. Cliffe in instructing the enumerators. He is very popular with the whole staff throughout the province.

Mr. Brownlee, C.E., has a photo of the monument erected in memory of the fallen heroes at Batoche, which is being finished in Winnipeg, and he takes much pleasure in showing it to the public.

Capt. Paterson, of Kingston, was in the city last week, on a visit to his nephew, Mr. F. C. Paterson. He returned Monday, as far as Winnipeg, where he will remain some days, before taking a trip to Europe.

Mrs. Lauder, wife of ex-elderman J. B. Lauder, Detroit, Mich., arrived Tuesday on a visit to her sister Mrs. J. M. Cameron, and Maud E. Cameron, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Cameron, who has been staying with the former since last December.

Charles Mair, one of the wealthiest men of Prince Albert, and well known to many of our readers, was in this city Monday en route from Ottawa, where he spent several weeks on business. Mr. Mair can relate many interesting incidents connected with the Northwest rebellion.

Mr. Andrews, barrister, Winnipeg, is the Conservative candidate in South Cypress. We are anxious for some one to show us the sense in agitating for increased representation in Western Manitoba, for local reasons, when that representation is to be given to Winnipeg lawyers.

The Ogilvies shipped six car loads of wheat east from their elevator here this week, and this is the last of the season. They are now clearing out all their western elevators. McMillan's institution still holds about 10,000 bushels, but part of this belongs to Alexander, Kelly & Co.

The Brandon lacrosse team do not want to see any laurels lost to Brandon, and they have now challenged the Invincible baseball club of Elton, to a deadly combat, on the cloth of gold. They think if the Brandon baseball club cannot down the Elton boys with their own weapons, they can borrow the tools, and do it themselves.

On Sunday last three or four military engineers from England passed through the city on the C. P. R. en route for British Columbia, where they are going to inspect the construction of fortifications being erected there. It is now quite certain the opening of this highway will revolutionize the travel from continent to continent.

Mr. Kelly, of Alexander, Kelly & Co., returned Sunday from a trip to Brandon, which he had taken in the interests of the firm's mill. He reports business rather dull, with many of the crops a failure. He says that two weeks ago a heavy frost fell all over Ontario. So heavy was it at Hamilton, that enough of it could be scooped on a plank to make a fair-sized snow ball.

Joseph Coombs, brother of Mr. R. M. Coombs, of this city, has been here for some days on his way to Prince Albert with a car load of cattle for farming, which he purchased and brought up from Larzac County, Ontario. Mr. Coombs says the seasons are sufficiently long at Prince Albert to mature all farm products, and a great many roots and vegetables. This he knows from a residence of 8 years. Although Fish Creek was the nearest engagement to P. Albert, 40 miles distant, and in which 12 of the P. A. men lost their lives, he can tell many interesting stories about the fears and anxieties of the people of his town while the rebellion was in existence. Mr. C. left for the west on Wednesday.

Geo. T. Duncan is at Calgary.

BIRTH.—On the 26th inst., the wife of John T. Story, of a son.

BIRTH.—On the 26th inst., the wife of A. T. Clare, of a son.

Town plots will be immediately surveyed at Binscarth and Glen Allan.

A portion of the Cochrane ranch section near the Bow River is to be thrown open for settlement.

F. A. McIntosh boasts of the ownership of a fine chestnut broncho, brought in by Jas. McGregor, and broken.

Messrs. Cameron & Cumming are having a new front put in their store, which will greatly improve the appearance of their business stand.

We regret that Mr. T. B. Murdoch is not recovering very rapidly, though nothing serious is anticipated. During the past week he has been receiving visits from his brother-in-law, Mr. D. McCarthy, of Prescott, Ont.

Sir Charles Dilke, the celebrated English parliamentarian, has been forced to step down and out. He has been convicted of adultery with Mrs. Crawford in the celebrated divorce case of Crawford vs. Crawford, and his abdication is the natural result.

L. Cochrane, of Calgary, has obtained a twenty-one year's lease from the British Columbia Government of the placer diggings on Enley Creek. He has a gang of men at work there now and has constructed a three mile ditch. Old miners speak very confidently of the prospects on this lease.

Mr. J. A. Christie is erecting a magnificent two-story farm dwelling with stone foundation on 8th St. south of Princess Ave. The main building is about 20x40 with two wings like the transepts of a church, and the whole most compactly and at the same time artistically finished. It will add materially to the appearance of things "on the hill."

The most interesting lacrosse match of the season will take place at Brandon to-day between Brandon and Plum Creek clubs, the latter have cleaned out everything in the shape of competition in southern Manitoba, and have given Brandon a close rub, while the Brandon team has scooped the Winnipeggers. It will be "Greek against Greek," but we'll bet our last cent on the Greek.

The music editor of the Winnipeg Sun says as follows of a late Brandonite: Mr. G. H. Kelland has one of the finest base voices in the city, but, unfortunately, he has not the remotest idea of how to use it. I learn from the papers that he is going to Chicago to study, and I cannot but admire his enthusiasm. But why go to Chicago? Mr. Kelland went to New York, and in a month (I've heard of his success as an artist, he having received several engagements, Chicago is all very well for executing gigs, but for turning out artists at short notice, New York takes the lead. By the way, what is the matter with Winnipeg?

C. McQuinn, Ike Watson, and several others, including a colored boy, had a singular experience at the Brunswick on Tuesday evening, during the thunder storm. They were amusing themselves in the regular bar fashion, when the heavy clap of thunder passed over the place, and the two former shared in the freak of the lightning stroke that accompanied it. Both were stunned, and the former was knocked down. He says he felt as if struck by a pebble, without the injuries resulting from the club. On the instant a quantity of silver in his pocket commenced to burn his flesh, so intense was the heat. The rest of the crowd scattered in several directions and the young nigger declared the approach of the "year of jubilo."

Ottawa Journal: In accordance with the Bounty Act, volunteers who served in the late Northwest rebellion are only given until the 31st to select their free lands in the Territories. After that date they will have no other alternative than to accept scrip for their land warrants. Many of the volunteers, in view of the short time left are sending in their land warrants all in a rush, creating no little activity in the department. Judging from the official returns, it would seem that a comparatively small proportion of the young men are favorably disposed to settle in the Northwest. Out of a force of about 5,000 volunteers, only 900 are asking for land warrants entitling them to 320 acres, and 3,500 declaring for scrip. Out of the entire field force, 1,000 have been guilty of procrastination in omitting to state their intentions to the department. They have only ten days left in which to decide, as scrip will be awarded after the 31st inst.

Mr. Cliffe, census commissioner for the county of Selkirk, went to Manitou on Thursday where he met a number of enumerators, to receive instructions as to taking the census. So far the enumerators appointed are—R. McKay, Louise and Pilot Mounds; Geo. Leary, N. Dufferin; Capt. Waugh, S. Dufferin; A. C. Clouston, Lorne; T. Mulvey, Rhineland; John Wallace, Derby; A. Loughlin, Carlton; Nelson; Capt. Deegan, Douglas; John Sydney O'Brien, Turtle Mountain; M. Dundas, Argyle; J. C. R. Wightman, Whitewater; D. R. Taylor, Elton; J. H. Leech, Cornwallis; W. S. Merrill, Riverside; H. H. Bucke, Pipestone; A. G. McDougall, Wallace; W. D. Broach, Sifton; Hugh Peacock, Whitehead; E. A. Healy, Oakland; J. C. Kerr, and J. Driver, Brandon; M. Kennedy, Daly; J.

FARMERS' CLUBS.

By JOHN B. ASHBY.

The importance of the above subject, particularly to this province of Manitoba, where its chief and almost only industry is that of agriculture, cannot be too highly estimated, and the efforts as yet made in this direction have been, to say the least of it, futile. One of the greatest impediments to the accumulation of agricultural knowledge will be recognized in the condition of existence which the life of the agriculturist has usually implied. The former is, by the very nature and exigency of his pursuit, more or less isolated or isolated. The influence of that mental attention which is produced by congregation of numbers, as in towns, is to a certain extent denied to him from his earliest years. The mere etymology of the words urbanity and rusticity seems to convey the whole argument. The advancement of art is mainly promoted by emulation; and correct principles are deduced by comparison; but emulation and comparison are alike shut out, where the mere impediment of distance arrests the habitual operation of the perceptive faculties, and consequently deadens the activity of the mind. We are even in the present day familiar with the fact that the most unimpeachable improvements and recommendations are frequently met with denials of their adaptability to this soil and country and the most injudicious practices are on the other hand defended on the score of local suitability, or soils of the most opposite description. Thus we often hear it said, such and such a practice answers in Ontario and why not here. Now this very common cause of retarded improvement will have been generally found to be more powerfully acting as a population was more thickly scattered. Indeed, it is only after that period in the history of a country, when numbers have begun to throng, and a result is had to the inferior soils, that agriculture begins to assume the true features of an art, as requiring skill, and susceptible of improvement at the hand of science. So long as land is abundant, those spots only are required for cultivation where nature produces the character of produce of such soils remaining as the exemplar. As resource was had to the soil still inferior, we should expect to see the art advance, as its appliances were progressively exacted by the wants of an increasing population; and such has in fact been the case whenever the course of events has given it free development, and this is exactly what we have in Manitoba are drifting into. How hard it is to get a meeting of farmers, even to push their own interests, and where they are agreed as to the pressing necessity of common action. Now about the oldest agricultural societies of farmers' clubs that I can find records of was the Society of Improvers of Knowledge of Agriculture, formed in Scotland in the year 1723, and though limited in numbers and able to produce little influence beyond that afforded by the examples of its own members it is to this patriotic body of men that we may trace the use of the Highland and Agricultural Society in 1784, which laid the foundation of the early superiority of agriculture in the north, previously far behind the southern and eastern parts of the British Isles. After this in 1793 the Board of Agriculture was established in England, which was dissolved and the English Royal Agricultural Society formed in 1838, which is a truly national body and very encouragement and help has been given to the publication of essays in its journals, up to the practice of each country in succession, from which may be gained knowledge of the practices of each respective district.

Now the question is how can we best utilize the experience here gained by insight into the results of the operations of our predecessors in this direction and may deduce that we will never attain to the best results without common effort in some such manner, and direction as laid on in the following plan:—

1. To demand the proper attention to the farmers' interests and wants from the powers that be.

2. By comparing notes, to learn experience from each other that may save lost years of ill-directed labor, or give them good returns by using the example of a fortunate neighbor.

3. The benefit of securing the services of those experienced ones, where impossible by individual efforts.

4. For the establishment of institutions for the better utilizing the productions of dairy farmers, meat producers and other particular branches.

5. For gaining information and using means to obtain the highest price and best markets for their commodities.

These are the principal objects to be gained by the establishment of farmers' clubs here and there is no doubt the Farmers' Union as established on its old lines was a step in the right direction and if kept on a solid basis might have wielded a great power. Cannot each community in township is a large enough district, for all the members may reach a central point, but in all cases this is not convenient or profitable from a local farmers' club having the objects above enumerated in view and each of these shall have the right to send a delegate to a general committee called the chamber of agriculture or some such appellation, to meet twice a year, say in Winnipeg, perhaps two clubs might unite in sending one delegate, who shall have as many votes as clubs the representatives.

A permanent secretary should be kept in Winnipeg, say at the office of the Nor-West Farmer, which paper shall act as the organ of the chamber in giving publication to questions raised. Pertinent questions requiring attention shall be laid before each club joining the organization through the permanent secretary and after giving the question consideration and discussion shall report to the chamber who shall take action as decided by majority of replies or resolutions received from the local clubs.

What we want is some organization where all the voices of the farmers can be heard as one man, and where they are strong enough to say "we won't."

Where combined effort is needed for good we can have power to say "we will."

Such the farmers have earned the title set out in Manitoba to "Knights of Labor" and look at the power wielded by that organization whenever we may view its actions.

Every trade and profession almost, have their organizations who pull together for their own benefit, and why not farmers.

There may be many points in this scheme open to argument and requiring details to be considered, particularly as to finances, but these can be easily adjusted on consideration and may be left; it is merely the outlines that I would commend to the consideration of every thinking farmer of Manitoba. We in this district, I think, have had a club in operation for two years, at the fortnightly meetings of which an essay has been read and discussions

followed and from which many important points have emanated. Meetings held every fortnight in winter and monthly in summer. Another club has been formed in similar lines in the adjoining township and I am sure if once started by any farmer in his district he will soon be repaid, because it would be very popular, "party politics strictly excluded."

Fear of transgressing in length has not short much that I might have said on this all important subject and I hope that some great result will be gained by the views propounded by the writers of essays that may be practically worked and put into operation.—Nor-West Farmer.

THE BRITISH ELECTIONS.

LONDON, July 19.—A sensation has been caused by the defeat of William O'Brien, prominent Parnellite and editor of United Ireland by L. R. Russell, Liberal Unionist, for the south division of Tyrone. Russell received 3,481 votes, Mr. O'Brien 3,382 votes. The election took place on Saturday, but the result was not declared until today. In the last election O'Brien defeated Hon. O. S. Maxwell, Conservative, by a vote of 3,435 against 3,372. For the south division of Donegal Mr. B. Kelly, Parnellite, defeated Mr. H. Foster, Liberal Unionist, by a vote of 4,905 against 4,399.

GIVEN THEIR ADHERENCE.

The Duke of Argyll and Mr. Goschen have given their adherence to Lord Salisbury's programme and are willing to enter his Cabinet provided the moderate Liberals secure a share of the offices. Lord Hartington's hesitancy to accept office in a Conservative Cabinet is due to the fact that he will risk his political future if he joins Salisbury and is excommunicated by the Liberals, as he can never thereafter succeed Gladstone in the Liberal leadership, while by remaining independent he can resume his place in the Liberal ranks when the Irish question is settled.

LORDS' VIEW OF THE IRISH QUESTION.

Mr. Lalouche said yesterday: "Were an Irishman, not one vote would I give in favor of justice being done to Englishmen until the Englishmen were prepared to do justice to Irishmen. The only thing necessary will be that each of the 86 Irish members take a very moderate amount of interest in the affairs of the nation. We must do our best to render it impossible for any government to govern so long as Ireland's wrongs are not remedied. Provided the radicals act cordially with the Irish, I defy any procedure rules, framed by the hand of man, to render it possible for the parliamentary machine to work until justice is done."

SALISBURY AT THE HEAD.

The Standard says that considering the relative strength of the parties, the Marquis of Salisbury is the natural head of the new government. It adds: "All Conservatives who prize the triumph which the Conservatives and the Liberal Unionists' won together will wish to see the Marquis of Hartington a prominent member of the new government, and will also desire to have the Unionists fairly and fully represented. Unless the Marquis of Salisbury adduces a conclusive reason against this policy, we are sure it is the one the country will best understand. It will commend itself to the common sense of the electors. If Lord Hartington's followers are willing, we are perfectly sure that there will be no insuperable difficulties in the way of such an amicable arrangement."

ELECTION NOTES.

In the north division of Down Colonel Manning, Conservative, has been elected by a vote of 4,950 to 904 for Mr. Macnab, Parnellite. In the last election the vote was: Colonel Manning, 4,315; John S. Brown, Liberal, 285. The Tories have gained the Richmond Division of Yorkshire, where G. W. Elliott, Conservative, has defeated S. Rowlandson, Gladstonian. The Gladstonians have won the Cokerthorpe division of Cumberland, where Sir Wilfred Lawson, Gladstonian, has been elected by 1,000 majority. In the last election the vote was: Mr. Chas. J. Valentine, Conservative, 3,845; Sir Wilfred Lawson, Liberal, 3,835. In the Leeds division of Queen's County Richard Lalor, Parnellite, has been elected by a vote of 5,582 to 506 for Captain R. G. Cosley, Conservative. In the last election the vote was: Lalor, 5,540; Cosley, 507. The Conservatives have gained the Marches division of Cheshire, where W. B. Davenport, Conservative, has defeated W. C. Brocklehurst, Gladstonian.

They have also carried the east division of Dorsetshire, where G. H. Bond, Conservative, has defeated Pascoe Glynn, Gladstonian, who sat for the division in the last Parliament.

The net gain made by the Tories and Unionists combined in the elections so far amounts to forty-five seats over and above their holdings in the last House of Commons.

THE BROOKLYN PREACHER INTERVIEWED.

The Daily News prints an interview with Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, in which he remarked upon the quiet and orderly character of English elections as compared with elections in America. Regarding the political battle, he said that Americans were profoundly interested in the British leaders, holding them in a sort of ideal reverence. With respect to his presence here amid the strife, he said that his finding Gladstone and Bright putting letters at each other produced a strange illusion. "From the American standpoint," he said, "the question at issue is as simple as A.B.C. But when we come here we find details rather than principles separating the great leaders. While in the first instance our whole thought goes with Gladstone, yet when we read the arguments of other men, we admit our inability to meet them. Then we are puzzled, but on details, not on the general scheme at all. Reverting to the elections, he admitted that the English laws were much more rigorous than the American, but he thought American's system of registration better than England's. Finally, he said, was a great danger in the American elective system. The difficulty was to obtain laws to suppress bribery. The dynamite fund sent to England was raised by an insignificant circle of imported wretches, to which American-born Irishmen were as much opposed as Englishmen. The American national feeling was not in sympathy with any violent form of interference. They welcomed assisting the Parnellites in Parliament, but the dynamite fund was a clandestine movement to arouse the sympathy of the Irish in order to obtain their votes; and it was a movement that had not taken a deep root in America. Mr. Beecher objected to English papers treating the American interest in the Irish question as intrusion. He earnestly maintained that

the Americans had no such intentions. Their was a non-partisan, kindly interest in the solution of the difficulty between Great Britain and Ireland; it belonged to the region of sympathetic interest. The development of English affairs was a study—a deep, absorbing problem. "I know," he said, in conclusion, "that onlookers are said to see most of the game. I also know that when a man is playing chess it is never allowed that an outsider should suggest a move."

CABINET MEETING.

At an informal meeting of the Cabinet on Saturday Mr. Gladstone spoke in favor of immediate resignation, and was supported by Earl Spencer and Mr. Morley. Sir Wm. Harcourt, Mr. Childers, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman and Sir Farrar Herschell were in favor of challenging a vote of the House of Commons on a motion affirming the principle of home rule for Ireland. Subsequently, at a dinner, Mr. Gladstone stated that he had inflexibly decided to resign and conduct an uncompromising opposition. In this decision Sir Wm. Harcourt and Mr. Childers then concurred.

HARTINGTON DECLINES.

Lord Hartington and Sir Henry James have definitely declined to join a coalition ministry. Lord Salisbury's offer to make the Duke of Argyll premier was contingent upon Lord Hartington's joining the coalition, and of course, is now withdrawn. The Duke of Argyll will probably be made Secretary of Ireland, with Mr. Stanhope as Secretary.

THE COURSE TO BE PURSUED.

The general feeling in Tory circles as to the course to be pursued toward Ireland seems to favor increased energy in the magisterial administration, and stronger action on the part of the Dublin executive authorities. The suppression of the Irish National League will not be advocated. The extent of special legislation will be to renew the crimes act of 1872, and power to enquire into crimes through sworn witnesses although no person should be charged with the commission of the crime; also providing for trial by special juries and for a change of venue in criminal cases when deemed necessary by the Government. The Gladstonians have ceased to speak of the coming ministry as a short-lived one, or of the parliament as doomed to dissolution within twelve months.

Farm For Sale

Or exchange for other property. It is the north-west quarter of 32, tp. 11, range 21. There are 75 acres under cultivation, twenty acres summer-fallow, and 10 acres fall ploughed for the spring. There are a good log house 16 x 18, with frame woodshed attached, a frame granary and driving house, log stables and other outbuildings on the premises. There is a never failing well covered with frame well house 20 feet from the door. The property is but 1 mile from Brandon and 9 from Alexander, a station on the C.P.R. It is a very desirable property in every sense of the term. Apply for further particulars to J. E. Pettit, or A. Edmunds, livery keeper, Brandon.

Trotter & Trotter

BEG to thank the public for the liberal patronage accorded them in their business in the past. They first commenced business three years ago in a small unpretentious establishment, and they now have one of the most commodious premises in the North-West. They intend to make the sale or exchange of horses for other cattle and effects a leading feature in the future.

BUGGIES AND OTHER RIGS

ALWAYS ON HAND

—FOR SALE,—

HORSES FOR HIRE

Feeding on liberal terms a prominent feature of the business. Terms always reasonable and charges moderate. Stables.

6th STREET, BRANDON,

OPPOSITE THE KELLY HOUSE.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER

IS RECOMMENDED BY Physicians, Ministers, Missionaries, Managers of Factories, Work-shops, Plantations, Nurses in Hospitals, —in short, everywhere who has ever given it a trial.

TAKEN INTERNALLY MIXED WITH A WINE GLASS OF HOT MILK AND SUGAR, IT WILL BE FOUND A NEVER FAILING CURE FOR

SUDDEN COLDS, CHILLS, CONGESTION OR STOPPAGE OF CIRCULATION, GRAMS, PAINS IN THE STOMACH, SUMMER AND BOWEL COMPLAINTS, SORE THROAT, &c.

APPLIED EXTERNALLY, EXPERIENCE HAS PROVEN IT THE MOST EFFECTIVE AND BEST LINIMENT ON EARTH IN REMOVING THE PAIN ARISING FROM

SPRAINS, BRUISES, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SWELLED FACE, TOOTHACHE, BURNS, FROST BITES, &c., &c.

25cts. per Bottle. Beware of Imitations.

THE UNIVERSAL PERFUME

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To Country Merchants.

We have just received a
CARLOAD of
the famous WATTS'
Electric Soap.

And will be pleased to have you call at our Sixth Street Store and get some Sample Bars free. We guarantee it superior to any Chemical Soap now in the market, and are confident a trial will convince.

Highest market value (in cash) for all your Butter and Eggs.
A large and well selected

STOCK OF GROCERIES.

at prices that are right, in case you want to buy.

Yours always,

**Parrish,
Hanbury,
& Co.**

For Sale.

A QUARTER SECTION OF LAND situated within 5 miles of Brandon being N.W. quarter of S. 6tp. 10 rge. 20 west. The land is first-class with about 30 acres cultivated. With good water, and within one mile of a School and Church, in a good neighborhood. For further particulars inquire of

DALY & CALDWELL,
Brandon.

CHEAP MONEY!!!

SPECIAL TO BORROWERS.

AFTER this date, and for a limited time, A FARMERS' Borrowing Money through us, WILL SAVE TEN PER CENT, in payment of their Pre-emption Money to the Government. Apply to DALY & CALDWELL, BRANDON, Brandon, January 25, 1886.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of mailow, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. Joseph T. Smith, Station B, New York City.

THE CANADA

NOR-WEST LAND CO.

LIMITED.

Great Advantages

OFFERED TO PURCHASERS.

Shares Now Taken at

PAR

IN PAYMENT OF LANDS.

THIS Company is now enabled by Act of Parliament to accept its shares at par in payment for lands purchased after this date. As the shares can at present be bought at a considerable discount, those making purchases of land at once will reap great advantages. The Company's lands are scheduled at prices ranging from \$5 upwards, so that purchasers paying in shares at present quotations will secure their land at from \$2.50 upwards.

The Company's Sections have been carefully selected, and are all good agricultural lands; many of them in close proximity to Railway Stations.

For price lists and further information apply at the office of the Company in Winnipeg, or to

H. J. SKYNNER,

AGENT AT BRANDON.

HAYWARD'S

YELLOW OIL

CURES RHEUMATISM

FREEMAN'S

WORM POWDERS.

Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a safe, sure, and effective destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

MURRAY & LEWIS

CELEBRATED

Flavoured Natural

THE UNIVERSAL PERFUME

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Burdock BLOOD BITTERS.

WILL CURE OR RELIEVE
BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, JAUNDICE, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, DIZZINESS, DROPSY, FLUTTERING OF THE HEART, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, DRYNESS OF THE SKIN.

And every species of disease arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD.

T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, TORONTO.

1690.

L. O. L. meets on the FIRST MONDAY IN EACH MONTH in their hall, at the corner of St. Louis and Ross St. Visiting brethren are cordially invited to attend.

Wm. WILSON, Master, E. H. MANCHESTER, Sec.

Canadian Pacific Railway.

Western Division.

TRAIN SERVICE.

CHANGE TIME

On and after Feb. 15, 1886, trains will move as follows:

Going West.	Leave Winnipeg	Arrive Brandon
8:40 a.m.	Leave Winnipeg	Arrive Brandon
12:10 p.m.	Portage la Prairie	Brandon
1:40 p.m.	Carleton Place	Brandon
2:15 p.m.	St. John's	Brandon
9:10 p.m.	Brandon	Brandon
3:40 p.m.	Brandon	Brandon
6:25 a.m.	Brandon	Brandon
1:25 p.m.	Brandon	Brandon
6:55 p.m.	Brandon	Brandon
10:55 a.m.	Brandon	Brandon

Going South

Leave Brandon

12:50 a.m.

Going South

Leave Brandon

12:50 p.m.

Going North

Leave Brandon

10:30 a.m.

Going North

Leave Brandon

10:30 a.m.

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Brandon Weekly Mail.

THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1886.

PAYMENTS FOR PRINTING.

Some of the Reform papers still harp on the old story about a "subsidized press," and meanly insinuate that the Conservative papers support the Government on account of the money they get from it. As if any one would have to be paid to see the justice of the execution of an arch-rebel, the wisdom of the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the benefit derived from the National Policy, or the importance of resisting the dismemberment of our Confederation! The insinuation is absurd, on the face of it, and when the small amounts received by many of the papers included in the sneer, and received, all of it, for services rendered, is considered, the absurdity is more apparent. Many of these papers have a number of customers whose business with them for a year amounts to much more than their accounts with the Government. There is advertising that it is necessary the Government should have done, the press is the best medium, and the work is paid for at fair rates.

That these Reform critics do not really object to a government advertising in news papers is shown by the Public Accounts of Ontario. It is true that the names of many Reform papers do not appear there. Mr. Mowat having a way of his own of concealing what he or his friends do not want known. Among the names which do appear, however, are those of Messrs. Innis & Davidson (Guelph Mercury) for \$470, Mr. T. S. Carman (Belleville Ontario) for \$367, the Kingston Whig for \$250, the Hamilton Times for \$124, and the Toronto Globe for \$331.05. We do not say that in all these cases there was anything wrong in the transaction or that the Kingston Whig or the Hamilton Times, for instance, would be any more ready to uphold Mr. Mowat and his colleagues because they had received those sums in return for work done, but if it is wrong for the Dominion Government to give advertising or printing to a Conservative paper, it must be equally wrong for the Provincial Government to give similar work to a Reform paper, and the Reform critics of the Dominion Government cannot expect to be considered sincere unless they condemn both. They are not sincere.

The items mentioned are some of those where the names are given. But, as we have said, Mr. Mowat has a way of his own of concealing what he does not want known. Sentenced through the public accounts are many entries of amounts paid to newspapers with no indication of to whom the money is paid. The entries read "Sundry newspapers, subscriptions and advertising," or "advertising." In some instances the amounts are quite small and in others larger, but they total the respectable sum of \$7,332. Some of the papers the names of which do appear in the accounts may receive more than is shown, for it is not known to whom this \$7,332 has been paid. Why is there this concealment? If it is wrong for a Conservative Government to pay a Conservative paper for work done, when the accounts are made public, it does appear to be for greater reasons for suspecting something wrong when the transactions are covered up and over \$7,000 is paid to no one whose name, I Mr. Mowat or the newspapers named or afraid to have the names made known, as all other transactions are published?

The case of the Belleville Ontario may throw some light on the subject. The production of that paper received, as noted above, \$367. It has been shown that a large portion of the amount, at least, was paid to the Ontario for putting a report which had already been printed at the establishment which had the contract for the Provincial work. The work was done over again, and paid for a second time, not to serve a useful purpose, but so far as can be seen, to give a fit job to a supporter. When a job like this is discovered in the few cases made public in the accounts, it may not be considered surprising that Mr. Mowat does not let the public know how or where the \$7,000 went.

We remember also that a few years ago, when a few tons of coal were required for the parliament buildings at Toronto, some \$6,000 was expended—more than the entire value of the coal—in advertising for the supply. In short some of the Grit prints, north and west of Ontario, in localities the farthest removed from coal mines, were subsidized, as no other word will express the truth, in the patronage. A few circulars addressed to the coal dealers of Toronto and costing less than \$2.00, would have served the purpose, but Messrs. Mowat & Co. had to spend \$6,000 in the job that the Grit press might be left at the public crib. Again if we turn to the way the Grits when in power at Ottawa did the thing, we have a still better evidence of "standard elevating." Roger, McLean & Co. had a contract for the entire job printing of the government for several years; but Macdougall & Co. felt that their speaker Mr. Anglin, deserved a little something for patriotic services. As a result they gave him several jobs. He in turn, being unable to do the work himself, sold it to Chubb & Co. at fair prices pocketing a handsome profit for nothing. In turn Roger, McLean pushed for payment of the work under the terms of their contract, and they got it, so

the government paid twice for the work at Roger, McLean's contract rates. They put a nice thing in Anglin's pocket besides, which, by the way, cost Anglin his seat in the House, and now they prate about "corruption." It takes Satan to rebuke sin.

THE FRANCHISE EXTENSION.

As a number of Canadians have been given a voice in the management of public affairs through the widening of the Franchise by the Macdonald Administration, the Globe tries to offset the effect of this boon by gross misrepresentation. In an article attacking the Franchise Act and all connected with it, the Globe says:—

"Sir John Macdonald made no serious attempt to establish a Dominion franchise until the Ontario Legislature introduced an Act extending the Provincial franchise almost to universal suffrage."

The truth, as the Globe well knows, is that Sir John Macdonald had introduced a bill for the extension of the Franchise, and though it was not carried, its re-introduction the following session was promised. Mr. Mowat positively refused to extend the franchise at that time, and with his followers voted down the resolutions of the Conservatives in favor of extension. Mr. Mowat only followed the example of Sir John Macdonald in providing for an extension of the franchise when he found that he would be placed at a political disadvantage by the greater liberality of the Conservatives. If his Act was passed first it was only because the session of the Ontario Legislature was shorter than that of the Dominion Parliament; it was the direct consequence of that of Sir John. Thus the people are indebted to Sir John Macdonald, his colleagues and supporters, for the extension of the Provincial franchise as well as that of the Dominion.

The Globe also says:—

"It was more in consonance with the spirit of Federal institutions that the Provinces should regulate the franchise."

This might be fittingly characterized as silly, were it not so dishonest. What is the sense of talking about the "spirit" of institutions, when our written constitution, with the consent of the leaders of both parties, expressly provides for the regulation of the Dominion franchise by the Dominion? Are we to suppose that these statesmen made the letter of their legislation in direct contradiction to its spirit?

In reference to the Revising Officers the Globe now admits that many of the appointments were respectable. It is driven to this by the fact that in every locality those interested express satisfaction with the Revising Officers for their impartiality. So the Globe indulges in general abuse, hoping that its readers may think that there is something wrong elsewhere, though they know that they have no cause to complain in their own localities. The only name the Globe ventures to specify is that of Judge Morgan, and in his case we have the certainly unbiased testimony of Mr. Mulock, a Reform member of Parliament to prove the Globe fabricates.

The liberality and fairness of the Macdonald Administration cannot be assailed by means of such transparent misrepresentations.

RIVAL C. P. R. POLICIES.

Mr. Blake has been addressing the electors of West Durham, the constituency in which a vacancy was purchased for him by his friends in the Mowat Administration, with the public funds of the Province. The Rielite leader dealt at considerable length with the question of the construction of our great inter-oceanic railway. With a cloud of words he invited his hearers to consider the policies of the two parties in this respect. It is a matter which the country has already considered in the light of accomplished facts, and the people of Canada have seen the result of the rival policies. It is very easy for Mr. Blake, in an enterprise of such magnitude and difficulty, to find some slight flaws, to suggest that in some details some tailing changes might have been adopted with advantage, some improvement might have been made if everything could have been foreseen. That is only to say that it was subject to the limitations of all complicated and extensive human undertakings. But the people of Canada have had an opportunity of seeing what Mr. Blake would do when it was not a question of mere criticism, but of action. He and his friends were in power for some years, and they built a branch to take the Northwest traffic through a foreign country, started another branch to be abandoned and paid for, earned rails and dumped them where they did not intend to build, surveyed routes that practical men could not accept, and advertised in vain most liberal terms to any contractors who would come and relieve them from their difficulty by taking the thing off their hands. That is about the sum of their achievement. Then the Macdonald Administration was fortunately entrusted with the management of this among other Canadian affairs. In a little more time than Mr. Blake consumed in these abortive attempts, a strong company was formed, satisfactory arrangements made, and the great Canadian highway opened for traffic from ocean to ocean in spite of all obstacles and to the wonder and admiration of the whole civilized world with the exception of Mr. Blake and his political friends. Of course the cost of such an achievement has been large, but it is unprecedentedly light compared with the work done, and with the advantages secured. It would have been

even lighter if some Canadians, with Mr. Blake at their head, had not from political jealousy handed the business rivals of the C.P.R. to thwart the company in every possible way and especially to prejudice them in the money markets of the world. Happily, however, this difficulty, like others, was eventually overcome.

The rival policies of the Conservative and Reform parties have been tested by the people of Canada, and no special pleading by Mr. Blake will blind them to the truth.

The amnesty for the Northwest rebels, except those guilty of murder, will give general satisfaction. The insurrection having been suppressed, and justice having been done to its leader, mercy may now be allowed to prevail. At first sight it appeared that the pardon was too sweeping in that it included the Honorable Wilfrid Laurier, but a more careful perusal shows that only traitors in the Northwest are included. It is not fitting that an avowed rebel should be on the roll of the Privy Council of Canada.

The leading Rielite journal in Toronto gives Mr. Mulock, M.P., the lie, for saying that Judge Morgan was fair and impartial as a Revising Officer. The Globe has not forgiven Mr. Mulock for declining to vote that the murderous rebel Riel was a martyr, and Sir John Macdonald should be banished from power in disgrace for allowing justice to take its course.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 23.—A special engine coming north collided with a regular train on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad near Duck River, forty-eight miles south of Nashville, at 6:15 p.m. The collision occurred in a deep cut with a sharp curve, making it impossible to see each other, hence the collision took place while both trains were running at full speed. Both engines are a total wreck. The following is a list of the killed:

Henry Lauman.

Robert Brown, engineer and fireman of the accommodation train.

Thad. Beech and Pat. King, engineer and fireman of the engine No. 519.

Monroe Wilson, baggage-master.

Al. B. Robertson, of Louisville, passenger agent, formerly ticket agent of the Louisville & Nashville road, at this point, who was riding on the engine.

Section Foreman Thompson, of the Nashville & Florence Railroad, who was riding on the engine 516.

There were only two passengers injured. Rev. William M. Green, who was in the smoking car, who was thrown against a seat, cutting a gash over his left eye, not serious; the other a colored girl, name unknown, who was slightly cut in the face. The sight of the bodies is most horrible, they being torn to pieces and scattered by the escaping steam. It will probably be late to-morrow before the wreck is cleared.

Pain is Mental.

A skilled anatomist has written something which goes far to prove that the position taken by the mind cure people is correct. He tells us that a leg or arm may be cut off or even torn to pieces, but unless the brain is conscious of it no pain will be felt. Experiments have been tried in this direction with pigeons that have had certain portions of the brain removed. There were no indications that they were conscious of pain when pinched or cut.

The mind cure people say that diseases are the outward expression of thought, for instance, gloomy, unhappy, wicked or worrying thought, makes illness. A weak will succumbs to such thoughts. A strong will shakes them off and declares it will control the body. The body shall not control the mind, but the mind shall control the body, and it shall be well, because the mind will it.

Real Dogs of War.

The German minister of war has given orders for a number of dogs to be trained with a view of testing the value of the services they might render to sentinels engaged in keeping guard during the night. It is fully believed that by the help of these sagacious animals outposts would be far less liable to surprise, and that the dogs would always give notice of the approach of the enemy much earlier than it could be detected by the sentinel without such assistance.

Malaria in New England.

Writing of malaria in New England, Dr. Griswold says that among the 200,000 people residing in the valleys of the Connecticut river and its tributaries, there have been 40,000 or 50,000 cases of malaria within the last fifteen years. In some places one-half of the population have been affected in a single season. Up to 1850 there had not been three cases a year of intermittent fever for upward of 200 years, born, erected thereon the largest blast furnace in the state of Ohio, and founded the flourishing town of Struthers. In 1867 he bought a controlling interest in the machine shops of Warren, now known as the Struthers, Wells & Co. iron works. This establishment is the most extensive and celebrated manufactory of drilling tools and oil well engines in the country. Mr. Struthers was a member of the Pennsylvania legislature in 1857-58, and in 1878 was a delegate to the convention which drafted a new constitution for the state. His last great public act of benevolence was to present the town where he resides with a magnificent building, which he erected at a cost of \$80,000, to be used as a public library and reading room. He has always been extensively interested in real estate and has done as much as any man in the state to develop the lumber and oil interests of the Allegheny valley. Being now too far advanced in years to take an active part in public affairs, he has settled down to the peacefulness of a serene old age. He, however, takes a lively interest in state and national politics, and his advice is never sought in vain on any matter of local importance.

YOUNG MEN—READ THIS.

The Vindicator, Brit. Col. of Marshall, Mich., offers to send their celebrated *EMERALD-YOUTH* to any man (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and manhood, and all kind of troubles. Also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred as thirty days trial is allowed. Write the name of the afflicted person to the publisher.

MON REVE.

She dwells in some realm of the spirit,
She haunts me with fathomless eyes;
With a beauty that earth may inherit,
Yet a loveliness caught from the skies!
I know that I surely shall meet her,
When summer comes over the hills;
I know that I fondly shall greet her,
As the sunlight that sparkles the rills.

I know not her name or her nation,
She's only a dream of my heart;
But the fairest—the brightest creation,
That meeting—we never shall part—
From a land where the flowers are death-
less,

A land with no sorrow or blight—
Where the vows are unspoken and breath-
less,
Where the days are a dream of delight.

Shall I seek her in climes where the glory
Of summer still crowns the whole year—
Where is whispered the heart-uttered
story,

That time only renders more dear?
Shall we meet at the morn or the gloom-
ing,

By the forest, the mount, or the sea;
I only can tell that she's coming.

I know that she's coming to me.

A Lime Kill Club Presentation.

"Will Judge Consecutive Smith please step this way," asked Brother Gardner as the meeting opened with sixteen kerosene lamps shedding their radiance over the hall.

The judge advanced in two-four time, and the president continued:

"Judge Smith, you are about to leave us and take up your home in a distant state. You will not only carry with you the best wishes of every member of this society, but you will still preserve your membership with us. In giving off among strangers, dar' an some rules an' maxims that it would be well to observe:

"While it am fashionable to eat wid a fork, don't let a good piece of bacon slip away fur want of usin' yer knife.

"When you has found a butcher who will give you credit, you has found an enemy.

"It ain't de amount of wages you aim, but it am de number of days you am idle.

"Honest an' industrious men needn't worry about de number of patent jack locks.

"De man who lights two candles to think by am suah' to want fur light to work by.

"De time spent in buildin' air castles would purvide de world with taters at a cent a bushel.

"Honesty am a good policy, but it am wise to wait and see what de older fellow am intendin' to do.

"You can't catch pork in a dice box, nor pay your taxes wid lottery tickets dat didn't draw.

"Now, Brudder Smith, on behalf de members of dis club, I shall present you wid dis coffee mill. Its intrinsic value am not great—only fifty cents—but you will prize de sentiment which actuated de givers. De ole woman kin use it to grind coffee or pop-corn, an' de children kin play hoss wid it an' hurt nobody's feelin's. It am allus wound up. It am prepared fur every change of weather. It nebber needs tunin', an' de bellows nebber gets outer order. Take it, Brudder Smith, an' may luck an' prosperity attend you."

The judge attempted to voice his feelings, but it was a failure. His chin quivered, a lump gathered in his throat, and scalding tears fell into the hopper of the mill.—Detroit Free Press.

Coroners' Combination.

The coroners' combination which has so long ruled a certain section of Arkansas has, by mutual consent, dissolved. The history of this combination would indeed be a contribution to American literature. Its secret proceedings might not rival the famous case of Charles II. of England, but it would shed much light on our "coronial" system.

Several years ago, as many public prints have stated, the coroners from Fort Smith, on the Arkansas river, to the place where the muddy waters sweep over the lined bricks of Napoleon, formed a grand "coronial" floating combination. This monopoly of solemn officials played a lucrative game. This will serve as an illustration. When the coroner of one of the upper counties found a flouter, he would haul out the corpse, hold an inquest, throw the corpse back into the river and send word to the coroner below that a piece of business was coming to meet him. Then the coroner below would hold an inquest, throw the corpse into the river and send word to his colleague farther down the river. In this way the coroners flourished. They built fine residences, and while the honest judge am combred and the fleshy breast of the female hog, the coroners drank hard, made sour-mash, and feasted off the white meat of the stall-fed turkey. Abuse of privileges caused the breaking of the combination. The coroners became greedy.—Arkansas Traveler.

Art Notes.

"Does your son affect any particular school of art?" asked the visitor.

"No—yes—well, he's painting a Balladonna for the religious art gallery," replied the fond mother.

The visitor left.—Hartford Journal.

AN AUCTIONEER IN AUSTRALIA.

Auctioneer—Now gentlemen, what shall I say for this magnificent and authentic Paul Veronese? Come, start it at something.

Old gentleman—Don't see the painter's name to it anywhere, mister.

Auctioneer—Of course not. A picture like that doesn't want signing; it stands on its merits. No bid! Pass it in, John, and bring out the next. Now, gentlemen, here is a superb Landseer by the same hand.—Tab-leau.—Melbourne Punch.

Strikers and Railroads.

Judging from the great number of strikers, it would seem that somebody suppresses the iron to be hot.—Philadelphia Ledger.

DOWN ON ANYTHING WHICH CAN'T RICK.

"Can you tell me," he asked, as he entered an office on Broad street the other day, "why the railroads should discriminate so heavily against dressed meat over live stock?"

"Certainly, sir. Dressed meat is dead, isn't it?"

"Of course."

"Well, anything which can't rick is always bulldozed by a railroad company."—Wall Street News.

"I wish to state," said a fresh young lawyer, rising in court, "that the rumor to the effect that John Smith, now under indictment for murder, has attempted to commit suicide has no foundation in fact. I saw him this morning, and he has retained me to defend his life."

"That seems to confirm the rumor," said the judge. "Let the case proceed."—New York Sun.

Voul. Vild. Vici.



I CAME. I SAW. I CONQUERED.

A Mighty Poor Hand.

A little hand I held,
And squeezed it, oh, so tight,
While my proud bosom swelled
With hope and fond delight.
Yet in a moment more,
My hopes began to fade,
Four diamonds bright I saw,
The fifth card was a snare.

—New Haven News.

Seasonable.

"And what is so rare as a day in June,
The poet has sung before,
'Tis a day in March, I reply in tune,
For then it is truly raw!"

—Life.

What Could She Mean?

Scene: Jones' dressing room.

Brown: Ah, Jones, what have we here?

Jones:—Oh, that's a tidy little thing at the church fair, don't you know? A charming girl—Miss De Johnson—bought it at a table, you know. Really couldn't help my-
self, she smiled so sweetly and said I was so useful.

Brown:—Did she, though? Why, man, one of those crocheted washrags—Life.

How to Dispose of a Bore.

Nearly everybody has one story always likes to tell. Some people have a great many, but there is generally a favorite. I knew one man once who was the most effective fellow of borer I ever met. He was the most genial of men—good-hearted and full of fun, never tiresome himself, but his greatest enjoyment was meeting a bore. When we found a fellow at dinner inclined to tell long stories and stupid ones, especially about himself, it was the richest possible treat to turn our friend loose on him. He had one story of which nobody ever heard to end, and we knew it had no end, because long before the conclusion had come the bore would be silenced and the conversation would have changed.

It was a story about when he was attacked by brigands. He never saw a brigand in his life, didn't know what they were like, or how they carried on their occupation, but he could make this story string out just as long as was necessary, and I only remember once we had to come to his rescue, for the bore was getting quite interested and excited, and the poor devil didn't know where he was getting with the brigands. He was the best valuable man at a dinner party I ever met. "Brigands" was the cue, and anybody made a remark on that subject purposely he knew what it meant and fired away.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Some of the English Crown Jewels.

While speaking of jewels I may add that the English crown jewels are not all complete with those of France and Russia and some other countries. Here there is a lot of filigree and work of golden crowns, plain and bejeweled, are the only two among all with medals on the first, the Queen Victoria coronation, which is a cup of purple velvet, hooped with silver, surmounted by a cross, resplendent with diamonds and the center of the cross is the "great diamond sapphire" and in front is the great heart-shaped ruby said to have been worn by the Black Prince.

The other diadem, called St. Edward's crown, was made for Charles II. It is of gold brilliantly hooped with diamonds, and the purest water of every color from the diamond to the red ruby, and the crown has crossed the English sovereign since Charles II. was stolen from the tower by a rebel, Col. Blood, who afterwards repented, with many likewise stolen state ornaments, and who received in recompense for his pains, a pension of two years' life to himself and her male heirs after, a pension way of rewarding that should say, I wonder that there have been any crowns left in the kingdom to go on with.—London Letter.

Results of Heavy Mental Strain.

Some men can stand an enormous amount of mental strain without any apparent injury; others, from what may be called, for want of a better term, "tiredness of the brain," are incapable of anything requiring mental tension. The consequences are noticed in people of moderate brain power, who, in the absence of proper training, attempt to perform, of severe mental labor. The case is similar to that of those who suddenly engage in trials of strength and endurance after an insufficient amount of training, and who either exhaust themselves by overtaxing their nervous energies, or induce disorders of the lungs, or strain of some part of the muscular system by the violent exertions.

When a man is being prepared for great muscular exertion he undergoes a course of training in which the severity of the work assigned to him is gradually and continuously increased, and the same process is adopted for those whose mental powers are about to be severely taxed. If this condition be fulfilled, if a proper amount of sleep can be obtained, and if the upper remains at its normal level, the brain can bear almost any amount of steady strain in the form of severe mental labor without any injury.

"My motto is 'Live and let live.' The soldier, as he turned his back to the enemy and fled from the battle field," said Courier.

A Place in the National Abbey.

Of Mr. Briggs, who was a member of the last parliament, but was not elected, it is told that his one great speech was made in opposition to the Napoleon memorial in Westminster abbey. He came in that night in full evening dress and waxed eloquent over his subject. "There not," he demanded, "some Englishman who might more fittingly take a place in the national abbey?" Whereupon "Briggs" roared the house down with one voice, and the speech ended.—Chicago Times.

GREAT DESTITUTION.

Particulars of the Sufferings of Labrador Fishermen.

St. John's, N. F., July 26. -Further particulars of the distress among the fishermen of Labrador have been received. Seventy Esquimaux, who had demanded food from Muford, which could not be given them, owing to the want of the inhabitants and the small supply, made a rush for the harbor storehouse, where flour and fish were stored. The men of the small settlement gathered to defend their only hope of existence, and a desperate fight ensued, in which four of the marauding Esquimaux were nearly killed and two storehouse defenders seriously injured. The Esquimaux, finding they could not obtain food by force, retreated, and sent in several of their number to ask for a small quantity of food, which they said was absolutely necessary to the continued existence of their wives and children. A hundred pounds of flour and about fifty pounds of frozen cod were given them. It is reported that in Astoria alone out of thirty-five or forty families or a total of 200 persons, over 100 died, mostly all women and children. In Nain the catch of fish has not been sufficient to afford food to the inhabitants. The season which opened May first was very backward, and had it not been for the seal industry, which was tolerably good, not a soul would be living. Along Hamilton inlet and Sandwich Bay there is not so much suffering, although many have died. At Webback and Indian Harbors fish has been their only food besides a small quantity of corn meal. They have had no vegetables since March 1st, and the people are almost without clothing. At Hopedale not over twenty-five families remain out of the entire former population. Many have gone east along the coast in the hope of getting into better supplied settlements, while eighty persons, out of which forty were squaws and thirty-five children, died from starvation in June alone. There were some deaths in April and May, but these were principally from exposure to cold. The Okala Indians are suffering greatly, but there has not been as many deaths among them as at first reported, only twelve persons having died this spring out of about 125 who make up the tribes. The whole settlement, however, is on the verge of starvation. The places spoken of do not include the whole district where there is found destitution and death. In the country lying back from Okala, Hopedale, Nain and Cape Muford there are a large number of families, most of them Indians or Esquimaux, among whom the suffering is really greater than in the more thickly populated settlements. The deaths here from starvation cannot be estimated, but though judging from reports now and then brought in, the number is very large. In Newfoundland along the north coast there is great destitution. From Cape Bauld to Heart's content hundreds are in a dying condition. In White Bay alone forty-two persons died last month, and no one knows how many more. Not less than 300 persons must have perished, but the exact number can never be known.

DISTRESS IN LABRADOR.

Heartrending Scenes Depicted by an Indian Guide.

St. John's, N. F., July 25. -The Canadian Government will send a steamer from Quebec to the coast of Newfoundland and Labrador, to carry such donations as charitably disposed persons may desire to send to the starving people there. In Quebec alone over \$1,000 worth of provisions have been subscribed so far, and it is believed Ontario will do as much or more. The Newfoundland Government are not in a position to give the immediate aid which the necessities of the case demand. The suffering of those starving, ill-clad fishermen has been known for over a month, but the above is the first step taken to relieve the distress. Deputation after deputation have applied for aid in vain and the Indian guide and government inspectors who had just returned from Cape Chidley, the extreme northwestern part of Labrador reached by sledge, gives a heartrending account of

THE TERRIBLE DESTITUTION and suffering which the Esquimaux and Indian families are enduring along the Labrador coast. On Cape Chidley 250 souls are distributed over an area of several miles. The entire food supply gave out early in March. The seal catching was very small. As the season wore on the seal failed to come near enough to shore to be caught. The cold was intense and many of the older people died from exposure and lack of nourishment. On June 12, when the guide left, the mercury stood at 18° below zero and had been lower. The ice for several hundred miles was solid for a depth of from 10 to 15 feet. Snow was piled mountains high. At least 80 persons have perished since March 1st between Cape Chidley and Cape Muford, and only four survivors were found in the whole district along the coast. These accompanied the guide to Cape Muford. The bodies of 18 persons were found frozen stiff.

The clothes had been taken from them, evidently to help to keep life in the bodies of the miserable survivors who, in turn, had died while out fishing, or after seal. Seventeen bodies were found along the shore. Twenty-four persons, including six women and three children, are known to have perished at Cape Muford, when on June twenty-nine there were only twenty barrels of meat and 40 barrels of corn meal. The potatoes had been gone since early in May. There were less than 100 quintals of fish and no clothing in store at all. The residents numbering about 300 persons, were worn and pined from famine and cold. In the outlying districts at least one half of the population had died. There was no sign of the ice breaking up and the natives had nothing to exchange for food or clothing. 75 Esquimaux from Astoria, 6 miles from the Cape, made an attack on the stores of Muford. The men were rendered desperate by hunger.

MR. HENRY SHEPHERD, of Wascada, Man., left yesterday for a visit to Ireland, County Cork. He reports the crops in Southern Manitoba, Souris District, as a good sample, but the yield will be somewhat lighter than last season.

D. McLESH, a Perthshire farmer, left Glasgow on the 1st inst., went west as far as Oak Lake, bought about 2,000 acres of pasture lands for a stock farm, and returned to Scotland last Friday evening in order to get home in time to superintend the harvest there. This is quick work, and he has apparently made a better choice of locality for his purpose than many others who spend weeks in looking for land. He intends to come back in the spring and engage in stock raising on the extensive scale.

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